

must not become so delicate as to house your mercy merely because it is cold. There is nothing better for a young lady than a rapid walk on the frozen ground, when the air is cold and bracing. When she returns from it, she feels lighter and brighter all the rest of the day.

Make it one of your pleasures to remember the poor in this cold season. It is the time of their greatest want and suffering. Think of the half-naked children who might be clothed with what you often waste. Your fingers cannot be better employed than in working for them. They will remember you for it perhaps even after you have left the world. Do not forget the case of that good Christian, named Dorcas, who lived and died at Joppa. "She was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did." And when the apostle Peter approached her lifeless body, laid out in an upper chamber, it was surrounded by widows, who "stood by, weeping and showing the garments and coats which Dorcas made while she was with them." Be ready to join in every charitable work of this kind which may be going on in your neighborhood.

Print it on your mind, to be always remembered, that one child may make home wretched, and that one child may make home towards making home happy. Everything you do to make your father's house a house of order and peace, and comfort, is so much done for your parents, your brothers and sisters, and your friends.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1852.

**MISS ANN PRESTON.**—This lady proposes to deliver, on the 10th inst., a course of six lectures at the Melodeon Hall, Philadelphia, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the elements of preserving health. The introductory lecture will be open to ladies and gentlemen—the others will be restricted to ladies. We presume she is the writer who favored us last week with a poem to "Personal Friends," and from whom we shall publish another poem in next week's *Era*. If her lectures equal her poems, they will be worth more than her lectures.

### A ROMANCE IN RHYME.

We undertake this week a novel experiment—that of publishing in the columns of a newspaper a romance in rhyme. It is from the pen of Mrs. Ellen T. H. Putnam, for whom a copyright has been secured. We have read it with interest and deep interest. The story is admirable, wrought up with rare artistic skill. This much we deem it proper to say, so as to secure for it a fair notice from our readers. Its other qualities we leave them to find out.

### BILLS—BILLS!

This week, we send out a large number of bills to subscribers whose terms are about expiring. Look after your bills. We often receive complaints from subscribers cut off, that they have not been notified. They are mistaken; their bills have dropped out of their papers without being noticed.

**ENCOURAGING.**—When boys take hold of the good cause, they will hang back. A friend in Salem, Ohio, has just sent us twenty new subscribers, in a letter dated two days after the election and adds:

"They were obtained by a nephew of mine, aged 11 years, who has been reading the *Era* taken by his brother, and has turned over one or two Whigs to Free-Soilers."

**LOCAL AGENTS.**—We have just addressed a private circular to those of our friends who have by act or word, signified their willingness to act as local agents for the *Era*. The time for renewing our list generally, is approaching, and a large number of subscriptions will expire on the 1st of December.

But they will please read the circular, and then act as their feelings shall dictate.

### STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year - \$2  
Three copies, one year - 5  
Five copies, one year - 8  
Ten copies, one year - 15  
Single copy, six months - 1  
Ten copies, six months - 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to return 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-annual subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom must be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

### OREGON.

It is curious to mark the growth of Young America on the shores of the Pacific. Life there is fast assuming precisely the same form it wears on the Atlantic coast. The newspapers are just like ours in all respects. A newspaper in Oregon has nothing to distinguish it from one published in Wisconsin. Its selections and news items are all of the same class; it enters with the same relish into the discussion of Pierce and Scott politics. Its advertisements differ in no respect. They indicate, in fact, a maturity of social existence that we are not in the habit of attaching to the Oregon community. Chances, rare perfumes, elegant fine goods, luxurious refreshments, spacious hotels, spread their attractions in every column.

We have before us the Oregon *Weekly Times*, of September 11, published by Waterman & Carter, at \$7 a year. It is well printed, on a sheet of respectable dimensions, and contains nearly nine columns of advertisements of every variety of necessary and luxury. Among them, is Leonard Scott's long advertisement of his reports of Foreign Quarterly. One column is filled with the proceedings of the Oregon Tract Society, and with the appointments of the Oregon Conference, held at Portland in September.

The editor has a leader, vindicating General Lane against divers accusations. He complains in another article that the Pacific mail steamer Columbia, which commenced last December running up to Portland, was ordered last month to make St. Helena, thirty miles below, its terminus. He insists that it is quite practicable and always safe to extend the trips to Portland. Then follows an outburst of indignation against proscriptors and removals from office.

A letter from Table Rock village, where gold has been discovered, says that it has become the chief trading point between the Unquaga country and the Shasta mines. There is complaint of a want of water, but the climate is delightful. New houses are going up every day. Milk is sold at 25 cents a quart; beef, 10 to 15 cents a pound; flour, 20 to 25 cents; coffee, 40; sugar, 40; boots, \$5 to 10 a pair; horses are kept at 50 to 75 cents a week.

A letter from South Umqua shows that the Indians are to be dealt with in the usual manner. A horse having been found with arrows sticking in his sides, the Indians were of course

suspected, and one was seized, but no proof was found against him. The arrest incensed them, and one of them fell into an altercation with a settler named Peters. Peters knocked him down. The Indian went off, threatening him. Peters followed at once, with his gun, and shot him. A party of white men the next day started out with their guns, to give fight to the retreating tribe to which the poor fellow belonged; but fortunately it was out of reach. Thus things go. Extinction is the doom of the Indian.

The Price Current of Portland shows the following prices of provisions and building materials:

**Provisions.**—Mess pork, \$30 a \$35; prime pork, \$22; clear do, \$28; salmon, per lb., 15 cents; hams, 25 to 30 cents; bacon, English, 25 cents; butter, Oregon, 50 cents; lard, 35 cents; cheese, 25 to 30 cents; salt, 2 to 3 cents; salt, Liverpool, in sacks, 2 cents; American, in bags, 2 cents; potatoes, bushel, 80 to 60 cents.

**Building Materials.**—Lime, \$6 a \$7; cement, per barrel, \$5 a \$8; lumber, per M., \$60 a \$75; timber, per M., \$75; plank, per M., \$30; cedar, for furniture, per M., \$15; shingles, pine, \$6 a \$8; do, cedar, \$7 a \$8; laths, \$6 a \$8; nails, per keg, \$8 a \$12; window glass, per box, \$1 a \$2; sashes, per pair, \$2.50 a \$4.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—ITS RESULT.

The Presidential election has passed, and Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, is the President-elect by the votes of four-fifths of the States.

General Scott, his competitor for the office, had many advantages. He was an older and more experienced man; he had filled a larger space in the public eye; he was a brilliant and greater public servant; he was a brilliant and successful soldier; and, if great talents be necessary to constitute a great military commander, he was the superior, in this respect, of his rival. He was, moreover, a Southern man, native of Virginia, which boasts of being the mother of a majority of our Presidents. Eight Presidents had been elected from the South, only three from the North, not one from New Hampshire. The weight of precedent was therefore in favor of Scott.

But he labored under certain disadvantages. His military education and habits separated him from the people. His military exploits awakened admiration, but the aristocratic hauteur of the camp repelled popular sympathy. He was a great man, but unfortunately deficient in that modesty or tact which, especially in a Republic, is necessary to render greatness tolerable to the self-love of the masses. On grave occasions he was a wise man, on light occasions anything but wise. To almost any crisis requiring powerful executive ability, he has been found equal; where there has been no call for the higher energies of his nature, his conduct has too often been marked by vanity and weakness.

His competitor, on the other hand, was neither a great man, nor a pretender to greatness. He had the reputation of sound judgment, respectable talents, political consistency; but his fame was not such as to excite envy, nor had he committed any sin against the self-love of others. One of the people, he attested to them his patriotism by his voluntary services in the war with Mexico, and did enough to prove his courage, without isolating himself as a mere soldier, from their sympathies.

So much for their personal attributes. As to their relative political circumstances, the advantage was all on the side of Pierce.

The Whigs advocated Scott on the ground of his own merits; he was a great man, a marvellous soldier, a grand benefactor of his country. Such claims naturally disgusted the other candidates who had been set aside, and were calculated to provoke a kind of antagonism in the public mind. Pierce was urged, not for anything he had said, done, or was entitled to, but simply as a man who fairly represented the principles of his party, and had never made himself obnoxious to any faction in it; and whose election would be regarded, not to any merit in himself, but alone to the strength of his party. This was enough to satisfy the self-love of the score of rejected candidates, who, saluting themselves with the idea that intrinsically they were more worthy than the chosen standard-bearer, compromised neither their dignity nor claims, by cordially supporting him. On the contrary, Webster and his friends were alienated by the extravagant claims set up for General Scott, and even the friends of the placid Mr. Fillmore, gave but a reluctant support to the nomination.

Several causes conspired to turn the weight of the naturalized vote against Scott. He could not blot out the memory of his former proclivities to Nativism; and his liberal declarations on this subject during the canvass were considered mere electioneering devices, while they disgusted the more bigoted of the Nativists. The resolution of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, flatly rejecting the prayer of European revolutionists and repudiating the policy of intervention in any form, at any time, was used with great effect against him among our naturalized citizens, especially the Germans. And we are personally acquainted with many highly intelligent men among them, who, while admitting that the position of the Democrats on the subject of intervention was wholly unsatisfactory, still earnestly labored for their success on the ground that their triumph would encourage the Revolutionists, and intimidate the despotic authorities of Europe, to whom the name, Democracy, was a reality, and who were under the impression that the Democrats of America were the real progressive, revolutionary party, while the Whigs were the Conservative. That the naturalized vote exerted a powerful influence on the result is notorious; to what extent, however, it is yet impossible to say.

By some it may be supposed that the alleged extravagance and corruption of the Whig Administration under Taylor and Fillmore, had a great deal to do in arousing the People to the necessity of placing the Government in Democratic hands; but we can see no evidence of this. It is true the Washington *Union* declared loudly about Galphinism and Gardinerism; but the People understand pretty well by this time that so long as revenue shall be raised by imports, and not direct taxes, so long as so much patronage shall be lodged in the hands of the Federal Executive, and so long as Congress shall yield itself up to log-rolling combinations and post-office plunder, the consideration of its great appropriation bills will be near the close of the session when members, tired out and anxious to get home, are willing to act without deliberation, there must and will be extravagance and corruption, whatever may be the Administration.

If any of the old issues entered into the canvass and produced any influence, it was the Tariff; and so far as this was concerned, the great majority of the American People have voted their assent to the policy of 1846.

But it will be found, we think, that the position in which General Scott was placed on the question of Slavery, contributed more than any single cause to his overthrow.

The Whigs of the North a few years ago, and during the early period of the Wilnot Proviso agitation, were loud in their Anti-Slavery professions, gave countenance to the spread of Anti-Slavery sentiment, and availed themselves of it in their party struggle. Even

the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, and their silence as a national party on the question of Slavery, alienated but a small portion of their Anti-Slavery adherents. A larger portion, considering General Taylor, on account of his non-committalism, preferable to General Cass, certainly committed against them, and believing in the representations everywhere made at the North of his Anti-Slavery sympathies, by Whig journals and speakers, clung to their party—while a large number of the Democrats seceded, and another portion, disaffected by the position of their candidate, declined any part in the election.

To this cause, aided by other influences, the Whigs owed their triumph. What followed on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, we all know. The Whigs falsified their Anti-Slavery professions. Their leading men were foremost in urging the Compromise measures and Fugitive Slave Law, and their Administration maintained them specially as its measures. This revolted the Anti-Slavery members of the party, on whom in the North it had so long relied, and the Whigs straightway lost the control of every State of the Union, except Vermont.

The Presidential election approached, and it became necessary to reorganize for a National contest. Three lines of policy presented themselves: the nomination of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, and the complete adoption of the Compromise platform; the rejection of these men and of the Compromise platform, and of every candidate committed to it; the acceptance of the platform, and the nomination of a man who had not been associated with the passage of the measures composing it. It was clear, that if success were the object of the Party, either the first or second line of policy should have been adopted. It was necessary, to secure the full support, either of the Pro-Slavery or of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Fillmore and the Compromise would have commanded the support of the former; Scott, without compromise or commitment, the full support of the latter. A half-way course—the adoption of the third line of policy—would prove a fatal blunder. The efficient support of both sections would be forfeited. Scott, with a Compromise platform, could not carry so many States as Fillmore; he would alienate the North without securing the South.

The whole subject was discussed in the *Era* repeatedly, and a few extracts from our editorial, written several months before the Convention, will show the light in which we then considered it.

"Could he (General Scott) be nominated by a general agreement among the Whigs, without the intervention of a National Convention, its formalities and commitments, he would be a formidable candidate, and might give the Democrats more trouble than they now apprehend. But the Whig Party is not distinguished for its sagacity, and it will hardly agree on such a policy. Its Northern members are narrow, blind, and obstinate, and its Southern, generally indolent. They will insist, as a condition to supporting General Scott, that he make some declaration of his views respecting the Compromise and the agitation of the Slavery Question, and if this be given, it will probably prove fatal. Should it come short of the Democratic standard on this point, the whole South would be alienated; should it come up to it, he could not command the full vote of his Party at the North."—Jan. 29.

If success be the only aim of the Whig Convention, it must nominate Scott, without reservation, declaration, or commitment of any kind, on their part or his, or nominate Fillmore with an emphatic affirmation of the finality of the Compromise and Fugitive Law. Any other course will leave it without even a plank to stand upon."—May 13.

Indeed, he must carry as many States as Mr. Fillmore himself. His prospects at the best are only a little better than those of any candidate whom the Democrats are likely to nominate; so that a declaration by him, or the Convention that may put him in nomination, if it equit toward the Compromise, inevitably alienating those of voters who will probably vote in his behalf. His counselors may as well be admonished that it is not in the power even of a New York politician to manufacture a revolution in relation to these measures so Jesuitical, as in declaration in writing so abstract and misty, as not to repel a large number of voters, men unwilling to take the ground of the trust. Those voters feel that, after all, the true course of action is to carry their principles to the ballot-box—to vote only for the candidate who shall support them. They cannot stand committed to their party, and sincerely but respect those of their fellow-citizens, who have positively declared their refusal to sustain any party, and no Presidential candidate, not known to be committed to the doctrine of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government, with Slavery and the extradition of slaves. With reluctance and misgiving we have no doubt, they have forced themselves to acquiesce in the support of General Scott, and they will not be so easily won to support him in the future.

"How will the two wings of the party stand in the National Convention? The Northern divided, the Southern united; the latter concentrated on one man and one course of policy; the former, agreeing neither on men nor measures. A minority united can control a majority divided, by offering to vote for the latter, and need to consult its wishes. The Southern minority will either force the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, or, if it accept General Scott, compel the adoption of the Compromise."—March 11th.

The Whig Party cannot complain that the case was not fully presented to it. If it determined to take the Compromise platform, its true policy then was to run Mr. Fillmore. If it determined to select Scott, it should have rejected the platform. We predicted that through the unity of its Southern wing, and the distraction of its Northern, it would do neither, but agree upon the third line of policy, and be defeated—take Scott with the platform, and then fall between two stools.

The facts are now before us. In the new State elections, under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, they lost the control of all the States but one; in the Presidential election, just closed, they are in the minority in every State. The Compromise has now finished its work.

It may be said, the Democratic Party occupied the same platform—why should it have suffered less than the Whigs? It may be safely assumed that the position of the former Party on other questions is more in harmony with the views of a majority of the American People than that of the Whigs, and that it almost always commands more of the sympathy of our naturalized citizens. When, therefore, they occupy the same position substantially on the Slavery Question, the Democrats must carry the day.

The Democrats have achieved a great victory, and the whole world of progress now lies open before them. The Party is made up of discordant materials. Barnumists, Slavery Propagandists, Disunionists, Compromisers, Hunkers, and Progressives, have united in supporting one man for the Presidency, but will hardly unite upon any great question likely to come up for consideration. The *Evening Post* and *Tribune* are not more opposed to each other, than the *Post* and *Richmond Examiner*; and there is really more affinity between Mr. Vanable and the *Intelligencer* than between John Van Buren and the Washington *Union*. Already, the extreme men of the South are counting upon their gains. Texas is to be cut up into four or five States; the attempt to divide California is

to be renewed; Cuba is to be annexed, and, as compensation to the North, the Sandwich Islands are to be taken under our protection. The fox has already got his foot in Hayti, and the gradual absorption of Mexico is a question of time. The Northern Democrats who sustained Mr. Polk in his conquest of California and New Mexico, and then acquiesced in a Free-Trade, wresting from Slavery the spoils it had aimed at, are now the supporters of General Pierce, and they claim a voice in the councils of the Administration they have brought into power. How will their claim be regarded by those of their Southern allies who look to Pierce as the instrument of their gigantic schemes of a Slave Empire? The future is pregnant with strife. General Pierce may calculate on anything but a tranquil Administration.

### THE OPINION OF THE PRESS ON THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

The Baltimore *Sun* contrives generally to be on the popular side—when it is well ascertained. It attributes Scott's defeat to the fact that he was so intimately identified with the opponents of the Compromise measures; and it considers the election of Pierce as a triumph of Nationalism over Sectionalism.

The Baltimore *Clipper*, a sort of independent Whig paper, says that the People have decided by an overwhelming vote that "the Democratic policy is that which should be pursued," and it counsels the Whig Party now to disband, as it can never recover from the blow it has received.

The New York *Tribune* regards the result as a verdict against the Whig doctrines of Protection and River and Harbor Improvements, and in favor of the Slavery Propaganda. It is bitter against Mr. Giddings, of whom it says, no man has contributed more to this result.

The New York *Evening Post* finds the key to the result in the outrageous profligacy and waste of the Whig Administration; and it thinks Scott's overwhelming defeat has dispelled the illusion that military prestige is all powerful in this country.

The Washington *Union* is ecstatic and emphatic, and assigns two reasons for the result, as follows: The Sectionalism of the Whig Party was an outrage on the Constitution and the People; its reliance upon mere military renown and service was an outrage on public intelligence and every principle of public liberty.

The *Journal of Commerce* says it is a verdict of the People in favor of the Compromise in all its parts; and of the Tariff of 1846 in its essential features, and of the measures generally of the Democratic Party; and a condemnation of Secessionism, with all that class of ultra doctrines which have been presented by the *Alliance*, *Evening Journal* and the New York *Tribune*.

The New York *Day Book* is glad. The Whig Party had lost its good old conservatism, and become a Seward and Greeley Party, and Gen. Scott was forced upon the country by the tyranny of dishonest tricksters. The *Day Book* offers up thanks to God for the triumph of the real conservatism of the country over such fanaticism.

The New York *Mirror* says that Scott's personal popularity was all a fiction; "the military life went out with Gen. Taylor; the drum and life drama would not bear rehearsal; Scott's barren speeches and zig-zag travels lost him votes by hundreds of thousands; more, and worse than all, Scott was brought forward and sustained by that faction of the Whigs which has set itself against Silver Grays and Union Whigs. Hence his defeat."

A telegraphic dispatch—probably from an operator for the New York *Herald*—announces to the New York *Tribune* that Scott himself attributes his overthrow, first of all, to the New York *Herald*, and then to Daniel Webster! We presume one had about as much to do with it as the other.

### THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN OUR POPULATION.

The New York *Tribune* publishes tables prepared from the returns of the Census showing the proportion of the foreign to the native population of New York State. The results are thus summed up:

"It appears, that out of 3,097,358 souls, which compose the population of New York, 2,439,296 were born in the United States; \$4,820 in England; 345,113 in Ireland; 31,000 in Scotland and Wales; 118,339 in Germany; 47,200 in British America; and that the number of residents of foreign birth in all the States is 638,062, or about two-ninths of the whole people."

The proportion is greater in New York than in the country at large. These calculations should ally the apprehensions of those nervous people who are constantly fearing dreadful consequences from the excess of foreign population among us. Of these 638,062 residents, the English, Scotch, and Welsh, do not affiliate with the Irish nor the Irish with the Germans, nor the Germans with the English; but all to a greater or less degree harmonize with the natives. Again: they are as much divided by religion as by nationalities, while the American, the adult males of color, and the colored females, all unite in the Census. These 638,062, adult males of color, perhaps a fourth, and of these a considerable portion cannot yet vote; while the voters whose nationalities are divided in political opinion. The idea that the foreign population can be combined and concentrated at the ballot-box, as a unit, for its own particular purposes, is an absurdity.

### THAT GARBING.

We are sorry to see that the Whig papers of the West generally gave currency to that shameful misrepresentation of our article on the Presidential Preferences of Free-Soilers, which we noticed last week. The *Daily Republican*, of Cincinnati, made a great deal of it, and seemed to think that since Dr. Bailey had recommended the support of Gen. Scott, of course the Free-Soilers would no longer hesitate! Ridiculous! The *Republican* editor knows as little of Free-Soilers as he does of the National *Era*. Of all parties in this country, the Free Democracy is the most accustomed to do its own thinking and acting.

The editor of the *Yenix Torch Light*, once a Free-Soiler, also garbles our article, and says—"It is possible to offer to Anti-Slavery men a stronger argument in favor of Gen. Scott than that contained in the following paragraph, clipped from the National *Era*, the national organ of the Hale men?" It is true, that the reasoning of Dr. Bailey does not lead him to advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott; because he is interested in keeping up the organization of a third party, upon which he is dependent for support; but we cannot see how any honest, disinterested Anti-Slavery man can read his argument, and not be forced to the conclusion that it is his most imperative duty to vote for the candidate who can be relied upon to prevent the increase of Slavery."

And so he copies the paragraph in which we were exhibiting the reasons of those Free-Soilers who, though determined to vote for their own nomination, preferred to the whole the success of Scott; Pierce; imputes to us their reasoning; omits our statement of the views of those Free-Soilers who, while voting their own ticket, preferred the election of Pierce to Scott; and also omits our statement of the reasons on which we vindicated the course of the entire Party in rejecting both Scott and Pierce, and in sustaining Hale!

And, to cap the climax of this gross injustice, this honest and gentlemanly editor is kind enough to say that the reason why we did not advise Anti-Slavery men to vote for Scott is, because our living depended upon keeping up a third organization—in other words, bread and butter is stronger with us than conscience, or patriotism, or any other honest consideration. Do such men never reflect that, in thus imputing to others the most grovelling motives of action, without appearing to be conscious that they are saying anything particularly insulting, they are exposing the motives which too frequently actuate themselves?

The same misrepresentation of the *Era* we observe in our Wisconsin exchanges; but fortunately the Wisconsin *Democrat* was enabled promptly to expose it.

The following paragraph, in the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, shows that the Cleveland *Herald*, in which the garbled extract first appeared, honorably confessed and explained its error:

"The Cleveland *Herald* very promptly corrects the misapprehension and garbling of the extracts from the National *Era*, which we pointed out last week; and the editors say they were misled by a person who handed them the article ready clipped, supposing it all right."

The Summit *Beacon*, (O.) has done the same thing. We trust that the other Whig papers that have been misled in this matter, will do us justice.

### WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The Western Reserve (O.) *Chronicle* has already commenced the discussion of the question, "What shall Free-Soilers do now?"

"We desire, in 1856, to elect to the Chief Magistracy of this nation that noble son of Freedom, that living embodiment of true principles, JOHN P. HALE, and to secure so desirable a result we must continue to 'agitate' until all men shall hear of and adopt our principles. To secure this, the Free Democratic papers must be widely circulated; not only every Free-Soiler, but every liberal man of whatever party, should investigate our principles, scan our action, and honestly determine what is his duty in the great warfare now going on between Liberty and Slavery."

"The importance of a wide circulation for the country papers is not properly appreciated, we fear, by our friends. It is the mighty lever by which local victories are achieved; it is the convenient messenger that may be placed in every hamlet and lane. Without it there can be no success. The cause of Liberty also be disseminated far and near, that the people may at all times be impressed with the importance of unceasing activity in promoting the work of mankind."

There are throughout the country many Free Democratic organizations, that were expressly organized to conduct the late election. Let these organizations be continued for the next four years; let occasional meetings be held. Have speeches; hold discussions; use any and every means to bring intelligence in contact with the public mind. These organizations may be made a source of real enjoyment, doing good, and earning money, as well as a source of profit. At your meetings, let speeches or discussions, be sure and have the ladies with you. Many of them, indeed, have eloquent tongues, and if they could be prevailed upon to overcome their timidity, would speak eloquently for the oppressed. Bring as many of them as possible into the service."

We suppose this may be taken as a pretty fair illustration of the enterprising spirit of Free-Soilism. They seem determined to go ahead. The *Chronicle* adds:

"It is now proposed and expected that, with the year, the Free Democracy will hold the National Convention, and place their candidates in nomination. The idea of longer waiting for the action of the old parties, pledged as they are to the Slave Power, is deemed preposterous. Let us, therefore, have our Convention within the year, select our men, (and none better could be selected than Hale and Julian), and continue the war on the slave till election. In this way we shall deserve and secure the confidence of both friends and foes. In doing this, we shall secure success in 1856."

A four years' electioneering campaign for the Presidency might be rather trying to flesh and blood, and there might be danger of getting out of breath before the time of the final struggle! It is worth while to get the fire up, and waste fuel and steam, till the locomotive is about ready to start? Solomon says, "there is a time for all things." Once in one or two years we hold State elections, and then we elect a President. Can we keep up a perennial excitement to accomplish a quadrennial object? The Free-Soilers, for what seemed to many free reasons, deferred their last National Convention till August. The time left for the canvass was very short; but, suppose they should hold their next Convention in the spring or winter preceding the Presidential election, would they not have time enough then for a satisfactory canvass—say six or nine months? The truth is, electioneering is hard work and should it exceed half a year, bronchitis might play the mischief with our orators. Besides, a Presidential ticket, four years old, like an old advertisement, might fail to attract much attention.

However, we are not strenuous about the matter, as our own course will be the same whether a Presidential contest be opened now or four years hence.

**THE FUTURE OPENING.** The Boston *Post*, now that the Pierce Democracy has succeeded in overwhelming a vote, talks largely of the necessity of principle and consistency, and it cannot stand condition any more. "Bygones," it says, "must be by-gones; but for the future it will be useless for Democrats to attempt to stand upon two stools. It will be more than a blunder; it will be a breach of faith with the country to rally about Free Soil candidates—to send men to Congress not only who have been Free-Soilers in the past, but who mean to be Free-Soilers to come, who live and move and breathe, politically, only by Slavery agitation; who spit upon the Democratic platform, harangue in favor of a repeal of the Compromise measures, and still claim to be with the Democratic party. Such a course would neither be honest nor politic."

This is an invitation in advance to Mr. Pierce to use the influence of his Administration to interfere in the State politics of his party, as Mr. Polk did. The wonderful success which rewarded Mr. Polk's experiment, may encourage his successor to renew it. The *Commonwealth* says that the policy of the *Post* would give to the Whigs a majority of three to one in the House of Representatives, every member of Congress, and the United States Senator.

**MEDIOCRITY AND GREATNESS.** A writer in one of the New York papers, discoursing of the distinguished dead of this year, is afflicted with the apprehension that the era of mediocrity is upon us. "We now come to the reign of mediocrity! With so much greatness gone and so little left; with our men now crowding on from their obscurity to fill the places of those at whose presence they but yesterday stood in awe; with a man only remarkable for his accidents, although not at all remarkable for his faults or incapacity, in the seat of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson; with Moore, Nameless in the Secretaries which Webster, Everett, and Kennedy have just vacated; what, of these things, shall we have but the era of mediocrity? New men in the professional chairs; new authors, flaring their notoriety names at us through windows of the bookshelves; new politicians and new measures; new and generally little, all of them."

Amid the terrible gloom which surrounds us, let us be thankful that Providence has prolonged the life of this remarkable genius.

Mediocrity seems destined to effect more in this country than greatness, so called. Our great men have not been generally blessed with the staff of accomplishment. They have been too much absorbed in the contemplation of their own perfections, and in the prosecution of their own plans for self-aggrandizement.

THE BOSTON COMMONWEALTH appears in new type. We congratulate our contemporary on its success—success well deserved, by its fidelity, devotion, and ability.

From the New York Evening Post.

### PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

The annexed statement shows not only the number of electoral votes given for each candidate for the Presidency from 1796 to this day, but as it respects the last three elections, viz. those of 1848, 1844, and 1840, the number of electoral votes given for each State. Washington was unanimously chosen the first President, and was inaugurated into office on the 30th of April, 1789. He was in office two terms, eight years. For the third Presidential term the electoral votes were as follows:

For President.	1796.	For Vice President.	1796.
John Adams	71	T. Pinckney	58
Thomas Jefferson	68	Aaron Burr	50
Thomas Jefferson	73	Aaron Burr	73
John Adams	64	T. Pinckney	58
Thomas Jefferson	162	George Clinton	162
Chas. C. Pinckney	14	Rufus King	14
James Madison	122	George Clinton	118
Chas. C. Pinckney	45	Rufus King	47
James Madison	128	Rufus King	128
De Witt Clinton			